



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

(*H. molle* Dicks., var. *maximum* Boul. Musc. Fr.). The form of the leaves is the same, and this is the principal character used for separating from it *H. dilatatum* Wils. and *H. alpinum* Sch. These latter species intergrade with each other and with *H. molle* by numerous transitional forms poorly delimited, so that one can not consider them as distinct species. The case stands the same with **H. Bestii* Ren. et Bryhn, which allies itself with the type of *H. molle* Dicks. rather than with *H. dilatatum* and *H. alpinum*, but which is distinct by its general make-up, its loosely-set leaves, the areolation a little more loose and the middle cells longer ($60-90\mu$, while in *H. molle* they are $40-70\mu$).

"A form collected in 1884 by Dr. Jeanbernat in the Pyrenees had struck me by its peculiar appearance, differing from all European or American specimens of *H. molle* which I have been able to see, and had labeled in my herbarium '*H. molle* Dicks. forma *insignis*.' Its form is a little less robust, the leaves are smaller, the costa is less strong than in the plant from Montana; but one finds here again the same distinctive appearance (port), the leaves less crowded, spreading, the areolation more lax and the cells in the middle of the leaf long and rather pointed. It ought to be placed as a variety with **H. Bestii* Ren. et Bryhn.

"Var. *Pyrenaicum* Ren. In appearance very similar, but of smaller size, leaves smaller, costa a little shorter, less stout.

"Hab. Pyrenees, Lac de Camporeil, Capsir, alt. 2200 m., leg. Dr. Jeanbernat, 1883."

GRIMMIA HOLZINGERI ONCE MORE.

By J. M. HOLZINGER.

The note in the January *BRYOLOGIST* was written with the desire to clear up effectually the doubt regarding this species caused by Dr. Kindberg's sug-

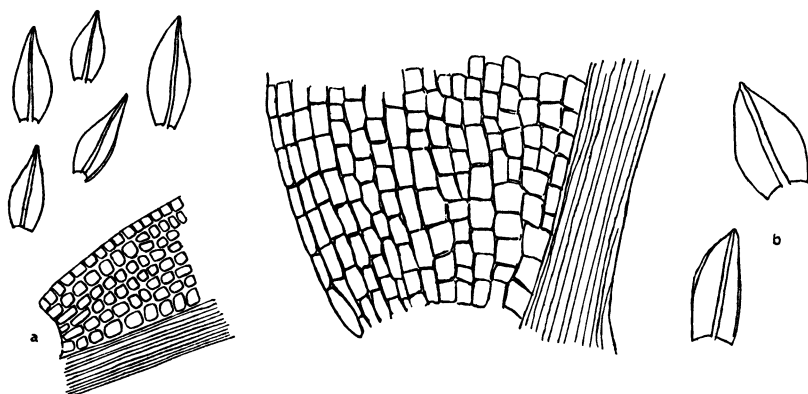


Fig. 1. a, *Grimmia Holzingeri* Card. et Ther.; b, *G. Manniae* C. Muell. Leaves of each x 21.5, leaf cells x 180. Cardot, del.

gestion. It was hoped to find other stations than the type localities for the two plants involved. But so far it does not appear that either plant has been collected a second time. Through the kindness of Mrs. Britton, the writer learns that some of the material from the type station of *Grimmia Manniae* is in the herbarium of Columbia University, which makes it possible to investigate conclusively the claims of the two species independently. Yet, according to a note and drawings in a recent letter from M. Cardot, who has a right to be heard on this point, it seems hardly necessary to doubt further the distinctness of the two species. For the benefit of American students, both are published herewith.

M. Cardot says: "Although approaching it closely in some respects, *Grimmia Manniae* is quite different, having larger, thicker leaves, with basal areolation loose, formed of hyaline thin walled cells; while in *Grimmia Holzingeri* the basal cells are yellowish and thick walled. I inclose comparative figures of the two mosses."

These figures represent leaves and basal leaf cells of the two species, and argue well for the validity of *Grimmia Holzingeri*.

MOSES NEW TO NORTH AMERICA.

* *DESMATODON SYSTILIOIDES* Ren. & Card. Bot. Gaz. **30**: 16. *pl. II*. July, 1900. Monoicous, gregarious. Stems short, erect, 2-5 mm. high. Leaves crowded in a rosette, spreading, oblong-lanceolate, rather suddenly and shortly acuminate, acute, margins plane, irregularly dentate above; nerve strong, reddish, percurrent or shortly excurrent; lower cells lax, sub-rectangular, empty, hyaline or yellowish; middle and upper cells small, obscured by numerous papillae; 2-4 rows on the margin of quadrate or shortly rectangular cells, hardly or faintly papillose, forming a distinct yellowish translucent border. Perichaetial leaves scarcely different, a little shorter. Capsule erect, 8-12 mm. long, on a yellow or pale red seta, twisted to the right when dry, short, oblong, brown; operculum short-conic or sub-rostrate, persisting at the top of the columella; no annulus or peristome observed. Spores smooth, 18-20 μ in diameter.

Labrador: L'Anse-au-Mort (Rev. A. C. Waghorne, 1894).

By the lid attached to the collumella and persistent after the opening of the capsule this species resembles *D. systylius* B. & S., but is clearly distinct from it by the leaves of a more obscure and more papillose areolation, with a distinct pellucid yellowish border, the nerve stouter, brownish, not or very shortly excurrent, and by the total lack of peristome; at least all the capsules we have been able to examine do not show the slightest trace of this organ. The pellucid border of the leaves shows some relationship between *D. systylioides* Ren. & Card. and *D. Porteri* James, but the latter has a much narrower capsule with a highly conic lid not adhering to the collumella, and the peristome and annulus are well developed.

* *BARBULA EUSTEGIA* Card. & Ther. *l. c.* Dioicous? gregarious in mats. Stem very short, 1-2 mm. high. Leaves when dry erect, flexuous, when moist recurved, spreading, linear-lanceolate, acute, sub-acute or slightly obtuse, plicate,

* Translated by Miss E. A. Warner.